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Foreign Daily in the Far East

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## RUSSIANS RALLYING TO DEFEND NATION, SAYS PETROGRAD

But London Declares It Is  
Only Camouflage Of  
Bolsheviki

## RESOLVED TO YIELD

Maximalists Fear Rising  
Against Own Rule Owing  
To German Threat

## 50,000 VOLUNTEERS

Units Raised To Resist  
Teutons If They Con-  
tinue Advance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 24.—The Bolshevik News Agency declares that the appeal of the Council of Commissioners, called on the 22nd, has caused an outburst of enthusiasm and the enrollment of large numbers of volunteers has begun. No fewer than 50,000 will be under arms in a few days, besides the soldiers who desire to fight.

Special Socialist regiments are being formed from the Estonian, Lettish and Musulman regiments in Petrograd, while many women wish to take arms against the Germans and the supporters of General Kaledin. The same is happening in Kiev, Moscow and Pskoff.

The General Staff of the Petrograd district has issued a proclamation declaring martial law in the city and announcing that all thieves, counter-revolutionary agitators, German spies and others rising against the Government are to be shot, as well as persons convicted of concealing provisions or disobeying the order to report to the General Staff all the provisions in the city for purchase at a fixed price. Every unauthorized possessor of explosives must hand them over to the local Soviet under penalty of being outlawed. Newspapers must verify news regarding the Government or from the theater of war under penalty of the suppression of the newspaper and the arrest of the staff.

### Lenin For Peace

The Maximalist leader Lenin strongly urges the acceptance of the German terms. He says that the army absolutely refuses to fight and he will not remain in the Government a moment if "the policy of phrases" obtains the upper hand.

The Bolshevik authorities are trying to avert a popular outbreak against them, as the result of the German advance, by issuing statements declaring that the advance is merely a question of raids by German foraging parties and publishing details of the shooting of German soldiers who refused to march.

Simultaneously they declare that bourgeois agents and scribblers are impatiently awaiting the arrival of the Germans to abolish the Soviet authority. Such bourgeoisie must be compelled to work at the defences.

At a meeting of the Soviet Parliament, Sverdloff, the chairman, drew the attention of the members to the demonstrations in the Nevsky Prospect against the Government and said that the members of the Soviet Executive must be armed in self-defence.

### Krylenko For Armistice

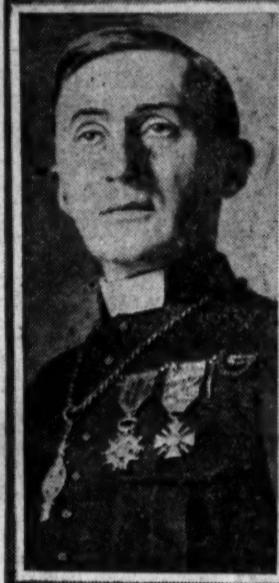
The Maximalist Commander in Chief, Krylenko, has telegraphed to the German General Staff requesting a renewal of the armistice in view of Russia's acceptance of Germany's peace terms.

The Bolsheviks claim that the Soviet forces have captured Rostoff.

At the sitting of the Executive Soviet at Taurida Palace at which the German terms were accepted, Lenin, urging their acceptance, said that Russia's position was hopeless and this peace must be accepted as a respite to enable preparation for a decisive resistance to the bourgeoisie and imperialism. He concluded: "The Proletarians of the whole world will come to our aid and then we shall renew the fight."

Martoff, the leader of the Internationalists, contended that the

## French Priest Tells Of Field Of Battle



FATHER GILES CABANEL.

Father Giles Benjamin Cabanel, who for three years administered to dying poliis, has arrived in the United States for a lecture tour. The heroic priest was decorated seven times for bravery. While under fire and gas attacks he supplied the spiritual wants of the brave men who fell for their country.

## 730 BODIES RECOVERED IN HONGKONG DISASTER

Several Foreigners Included  
Among Dead; Many Charred  
Beyond Recognition

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, February 27.—573 charred trunks have been counted and all of them laid out on a green, now reduced to cinders, for identification.

In all, the recognisable remains of 730 human beings have been sorted out. The saddest scenes are being witnessed as a large number of men and women are proceeding with work of identification.

The Sanitary Department is arranging for the burial of all unidentified Chinese and Portuguese in Mount Caroline Cemetery. The Japanese are conducting their own burial arrangements.

Among the persons known to have perished are Peter Gandal, an American; a Chinese clerk in the Gas Company; Mr. J. L. M. Rosario, of Connell Bros.; his wife, two sisters-in-law and son, and also the Compradores of Connell Bros.; Mr. L. L. Xavier, the manager, and Mr. M. J. Coelho, of the Hongkong Printing Press; Mr. A. Ritchie; Mr. Aureliano Jorge, a well-known resident of Macao, and Mr. Fung Lok-yuen, second shroff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and his wife.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has lost five of its Chinese employees.

Among other persons who have been identified are Mr. David Marshall, an apprentice in the Dock Company; Mr. Joao Baros, the interpreter at the American Consulate; Mr. Eduardo Pereira, a clerk in the Mercantile Bank; F. Seto Joe Rodrigues, a school boy, and Ah Wee (?), a Race course official.

Further racing has been abandoned.

The Filipino violinist at the Victoria Theater and his wife perished.

It is learned officially that twenty Japanese were injured, eleven burnt to death and two or three are missing.

Among the dead are Mr. K. Uyetuki,

the manager of the Tokio Hotel, and Z. Fukuda, a clerk in the Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kwaisha.

News that their entire office staff, including the foreign manager, Mr. J. M. Rozira, has been wiped out by the Hongkong racecourse disaster, was received here yesterday by Connell Brothers.

Mr. R. C. Burdin, auditor for the

Hongkong branch of the company,

who happened to be in Shanghai, left

last night for home following receipt of a telegram from Mrs. Burdin telling of the fatalities.

### The Weather

Cloudy and overcast. The maximum temperature yesterday was 44.2 and the minimum 33.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 45.5 and 38.9.

(Continued on Page 11)

## Monarchy Restoration Again Is Dominant Issue; May Come At Any Time

Coup Being Held Back Principally By Russian Developments; Cabals Active In North; Hsuan Tung To Be 'Hereditary President'?

The wild welter that is Chinese politics has resolved itself into one question: How soon will the third restoration of the monarchy come?

That it is under way cannot any longer be doubted. There have rumors of it for many weeks, but they have been dismissed as just the usual rumors. But there is now definite ground for saying that there is a small and powerful clique working in the north to bring about the restoration. And it may come at any time.

In fact, there were reports with considerable authenticity that the coup was set for last Monday, the Lantern Festival Day, a propitious day for political venturings such as the establishment of dynasties. And the reason it did not come then, it is said, the reason why it may be delayed for some little time longer, is the fear that has been cast into Peking by the Russian developments. For with the political and military sophistication characteristic of the Northern officials graduated from the Manchu school there are now frantic visions in Peking of Germans marching triumphantly across Siberia into Peiping, Tientsin and other points east and west.

It is this that is giving the monarchists pause, this and the fact that in the eyes of the foreign Powers there would be small face for a monarchy born with the Far East in the precarious situation it will be in if peace between Russia and Germany is concluded. But it will not give them pause long.

A private message from Tientsin last night said that Hsu Shih-chang and Li Ching-hai were busily working in Tientsin rounding up supporters. And there are known to be several Northern men now in Shanghai for the Republic.

This much is certain: if the coup comes now it will not be with the opera bouffe accompaniments of Chang Hsien's bizarre venture of last July. It will have far stronger support and it will last more than nine days. And the chaos there has been in the last few months will give the monarchists a show of plausibility.

There is considerable speculation as to the form the monarchy will take. One report is that it will not be a monarchy, but that Hsuan Tung will be made "Hereditary President"—netat 13—with Hsu Shih-chang as virtual regent. It would be a properly fantastic slip to a thoroughly fantastic year in China.

## AMERICAN TROOPS PIERCE GERMAN LINES IN RAID

Penetrate Trenches And Take  
Prisoners In Chemin Des  
Dames Sector

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 24.—Reuter's correspondent with the American army in France states that an American patrol in the Chemin des Dames sector, in conjunction with a trench patrol and under French command, penetrated the German lines on Saturday morning for a few hundred yards and captured two officers, twenty men and one machine-gun.

Notice to this effect was served yesterday through the Harbor Master's office following declaration by the Superintendent of Customs and the Treaty Power Consulate that Hongkong is an infected port.

In consequence, ships from the southern port will put into quarantine here for inspection and in case of suspected infection will be held for the necessary period. The first trans-Pacific passenger steamer to come for inspection will probably be the Pacific Mail liner Ecuador, which was due in Hongkong the day before yesterday and is scheduled to arrive here March 5.

20,000 Men Ordered To Helung-  
kiang To Guard Frontier  
Against Germans

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 27.—Almost the whole attention of the Government is now transferred from the problem of the South to the situation in Russia, which is causing it alarm.

At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday it was decided to despatch 20,000 troops to Helungkiang in case of emergencies.

The Military Governor of Sinkiang reports that the Russians and Germans are intriguing with the Mohammedans with a view to causing disturbances and he requests the Government not to issue passports to travellers in his province and to send reinforcements and munitions without delay.

Other authorities in the frontier provinces send similar reports.

## Chang Tso-lin Starts March To Capital

A Peking telegram early this morning brought news that Chang Tso-lin, the Tuchun of Fengtien, who seized the arms delivered by the Japanese at Chinwangtao for the Chinese government, is marching toward Peking with a considerable armed force. He has already reached Shanhaikuan. He declares his intention is to force President Feng Kuochang to dismiss Li Shun, but it is thought his purpose is more than that. Chang is an adherent of Tuan Chih-jui and a monarchist.

President Feng has wired Chang protesting against his action and demanding an explanation.

that Tuan has been the only obstacle in the way of the coup for the last two weeks; that it was planned to come shortly after China New Year's and that only Tuan's final refusal to come in held it back. How Tuan stands now nobody professes to know. And the monarchists are reluctant to go ahead under the threat of Tuan's again coming out as the savior of the Republic.

As for Feng Kuochang, it can be said that his position is of no great importance. It is well recognised that Feng is powerless. He is now a virtual prisoner in Peking. The nipping of his budding plans for a sortie to Hankow ten days ago fairly well indicated that.

As for Chang Tso-lin, if the coup comes now it will not be with the opera bouffe accompaniments of Chang Hsien's bizarre venture of last July. It will have far stronger support and it will last more than nine days. And the chaos there has been in the last few months will give the monarchists a show of plausibility.

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## QUARANTINE ORDERED FOR HONGKONG SHIPS

Meningitis Epidemic Causes  
Local Authorities To Take  
Preventive Step

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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## 'Angel Of Italian Army' Visits U. S.



COUNTESS MAZZUCHI.

Countess Cicquita Mazzuchi, wife of the Italian Consul-General at Rheims, France, has arrived in the United States to collect funds to purchase fifteen ambulances for the hospitals in which she is interested. During the bombardment of Rheims the Countess and three other women nursed more than 3,000 wounded poliis. The Countess returned to Italy when that Government entered the world war and was appointed head of twenty-seven military hospitals on the Italian front. Through her deeds of mercy the Countess became known to the Italian soldiers as "The Angel of Italy."

## Ratepayers To Consider Taking Over Waterworks

Question Of Municipal Control Raised By Company's  
Plan To Increase Capital

The question of whether the Shanghai Waterworks shall come under Municipal ownership and control will be decided before the Ratepayers at the coming annual meeting.

This important issue is raised by the Waterworks Company's proposal to increase its capital from £400,000 to £1,000,000, a resolution to which effect has been announced for consideration at an extraordinary general meeting to be held March 28. The resolution would provide for the creation of an additional 30,000 shares at £20 each, of which the directors intend issuing 2,000 immediately to meet necessary expenditures.

The proposal may accordingly be necessary limiting the proposed increase in capital to the 3,000 shares immediately required.

"In view, however, of the importance of this question and of the interests involved, an expression of the views of the ratepayers thereon will be sought by the Council at the forthcoming annual meeting of ratepayers."

The Council considers that this important increase of capital makes it desirable that the question of the acquisition of the Company's undertaking, in accordance with the provisions of Clause 9 of the Waterworks Agreement of 1905, should now be seriously considered, as, in its opinion, it might prove preferable that the water supply of Shanghai should be managed by the Council on behalf of the community, rather than by a London Company which has its shareholders—many of whom reside in England—as well as the public, to consider. Such acquisition will be more and more difficult and costly with each further increase in the Company's capital.

"It appears that the proceeds of the 3,000 shares, which it is proposed to issue, immediately are required for the new pumping plant, filter beds, reservoirs and extension of mains and that such issue must therefore be authorised unless the money required is provided by borrowing. If it is the desire of the ratepayers that the proportion of the Council's shareholding should not be diminished, it will be necessary for the Council to subscribe for its proportionate allotment."

"But if the ratepayers wish that the acquisition of the Waterworks under-

taking should be proceeded with in the near future, then it appears undesirable that the Council should support the proposed increase of capital by the creation of no less than 30,000 additional shares. An amendment to the proposal may accordingly be necessary limiting the proposed increase in capital to the 3,000 shares immediately required.

The Conference resolved to organise an International Socialist Conference with representatives of all the belligerents to be held in a neutral country during hostilities.

It was resolved to appoint a delegation representing France, Belgium, Great Britain and Italy to visit the United States to confer with the American Labor Party concerning the war.

The Conference passed a resolution to appoint M. Albert Thomas, the French Socialist leader, M. Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist leader, and Mr. Arthur Henderson as a committee to secure Labor and Socialist representation at the Peace Conference and to organise a Labor and Socialist Conference concurrently with the official conference.

## Want Reply From Germans

It was resolved to transmit the War Aims memorandum to the Socialists of the Central Powers, requesting an answer, in the hope that they will join without delay in

Idea which would make these countries the booty of one or of several nations to exploit them for the profit of the capitalist or to use them for the promotion of military aims or governments.

"With respect to these colonies the Conference declares itself in favor of a system of control established by International agreement under the League of Nations and maintained by its guarantees, which, whilst respecting national sovereignty, would be alike inspired by broad conceptions of economic freedom and concerned to safeguard the rights of the natives under the best conditions possible for them and, in particular, in the first place it would take account in each locality of the wishes of the people expressed in the form which is possible to them; secondly, the interests of the native tribes as regards the ownership of the soil would be maintained, and thirdly, the whole of the revenues would be devoted to the well being and development of the colonies themselves."

Mr. J. H. Thomas, speaking at the luncheon given to the delegates at the International Socialist Conference, said that while they keenly desired peace they had not hoisted the white flag. Their first step was to invite their German comrades to respond with a definite statement of their peace terms. An opportunity had now been given to their German comrades to indicate that they did not support the action of their government against Russia.

London, February 25.—The Labor correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that it is problematical whether all the delegates at the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference endorse the memorandum in respect to the claims of their own nations. It is understood that the Italian delegates are dissatisfied with the meager recognition given to the Italian claim to the Trentino.

The abstention of the British-speaking peoples from the Conference is a still more serious matter. The absence of any delegates from the British Dominion is to be deplored, as the real opinion of Labor in Australia, Canada and South Africa is very important with regard to the future of the German Colonies.

#### Paris Socialists Meet

Paris, February 25.—The meeting of the Radical Socialist Federation of the Seine on February 24 was marked by a patriotic demonstration.

After having applauded the moving homage paid by its President to M. Blumenthal, the protesting Deputy of Colmar, who was present at the meeting, the assembly pronounced in favor of a pure and simple return to France of Alsace-Lorraine as the sole guarantee of a just and durable peace.

In reply to this demonstration M. Blumenthal repeated his faith in the Reichstag recently the Socialists protested again, calling up strikers for arms and convincing them that they are being insulted, beaten, ill-fed, and refused furlough, with the result that desertions are increasing.

#### GERMAN SOCIALISTS PROTEST AGAINST CALL

Complain That Soldiers Are Beaten And Ill-Fed; Don't Want Strikers Drafted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 25.—In the Reichstag recently the Socialists protested again, calling up strikers for arms and convincing them that they are being insulted, beaten, ill-fed, and refused furlough, with the result that desertions are increasing.

General von Scheuch, Chief of the War Board, admitted that agitators had been called up for military service.

Read what great men



Have said about saving

"We have not studied economy as we should."  
—Woodrow Wilson.

"If you would be sure that you are beginning right, begin to save."  
—Theodore Roosevelt.

"Economy makes happy homes and sound nations. Instill it deep."  
—George Washington.

"People are extravagant and wasteful. We are not saving up for the time of need."  
—John D. Rockefeller.

"Teach economy. It begins with saving money."  
—Abraham Lincoln.

"Save, young man, and become respectable and respected."  
—Benjamin Franklin.

"The seed of success is not in you if you can't save money."  
—James J. Hill.

"No boy can become great as a man who did not in his youth learn to save money."  
—John Wanamaker.

"Thrift separates the temperate, well-behaved, respected and useful from the unsatisfactory members of society."  
—Andrew Carnegie.

Open a savings account. Cultivate the good habit of saving. The earlier the start the better for you. Your spare dollars deposited here will earn 4% compounded semi-annually.

TODAY — NOW — BEGIN

Let us help You.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

#### PEACE CONFERENCE IN RUMANIA IS OPENED

Central Powers Make Territorial Demands In Favor Of Austria-Hungary And Bulgaria

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 25.—The Admiralty states that with reference to the German official report that the auxiliary cruiser Wolf has returned after a fifteen months cruise, it is presumed that she sank the following vessels in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, taking the crews prisoners:

Turritella  
Jumna, 4,152 tons, Mercantile S.S.  
Co., London

Wordsworth, 3,509 tons, Shakespeare Shipping Co., London

Dee, 1,871 tons, Royal Mail S. P. Co., Middlesboro.

Wairuna, 3,947 tons, Union S. & G. Company of New Zealand

Winslow, (?)

Beluga (?) 508 tons, Pacific Steam Whaling Company, Frisco

Encore, (?)

Mutunga, (?)

Hitachi Maru, 6,716 tons, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Isotzamendi, (?)

The Turritella, an unarmed merchantman, was captured in February last year and equipped for minelaying. Shortly after she encountered a British warship and the prize crew scuttled her and surrendered.

#### 116 Lost On Steamer Wrecked In Blizzard

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

St. Johns, Newfoundland, February 24.—The steamer Florizel (3,081 tons) which was on a voyage from St. Johns to New York, has been wrecked in a blizzard near Cape Race and forty passengers, including a number of prominent men in Newfoundland, and sixty of the crew have perished. The Florizel was pounded to pieces by the heavy seas.

Later, it is now announced that there were 156 persons on board the s.s. Florizel, of whom eighty were passengers, including a score of St. John's business men. St. Johns, Newfoundland, February 25.—Forty persons have been saved from the Florizel.

American War Relief Body Meets Monday To Take Matter Up

The annual meeting of the American War Relief Association, Shanghai branch, is announced for Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the Palace Hotel when the matter of formation of a local chapter of the American Red Cross will come up. Permission for such a chapter has already been granted by the Society headquarters at Washington.

In another section of this issue will be found a full page advertisement of the Association, calling attention to the meeting and giving a list of the supporting members now enrolled.

#### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

#### For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Feb. 28  
Per R.V.P. s.s. Penza . . . Mar. 1  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tashima M. Mar. 1  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 4  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 7  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuhō Mar. Mar. 9  
For U.S. Canada and Europe:  
For P.M. s.s. Ecuador . . . Mar. 2

#### 'It Pays To Advertise'

By Domino

Say! Mr. Editor! I've come to the conclusion that Norman—that advertising Johnny—is the whole cheese on this paper of ours. You see, I went to see the Frawley Company again last night at the Lyceum Theater, and after two and a half hours talkie-talke I was quite convinced, and so was a crowded house, that "It Pays to Advertise."

To begin with, it's a great play. It is absolutely packed with humorous situations and the dialogue is as clever as the editors of Punch and Life combined could desire. The plot doesn't matter. It is clean; it ought to be. Why, it simply bribrates with cakes of soap and soapsuds. By the way, soapsuds don't bristle, do they? They shine well, so did the Frawley Company last night, so I'm quite in order.

I've been to every show for the last five years—I don't think I've had to pay a dime either—and I can honestly say I have never laughed so much in the short space of a couple of hours. Laugh and grow fat! I hadn't the faintest idea that there was so much humor in advertising. Now I can account for Norman's cheery look and size. [He's our advertising man and turns the scale just over 300.]

A farce needs a lot of acting to make it go well. The Frawley crowd know their job. Peale (Mr. G. A. Forbes)—we are going to call him Ambrose after this—was great.

There were others in the cast who all helped to make the show go. If you feel bad and want a pick-me-up—it's the end of the month—go and see "It Pays to Advertise" tonight. You will forget shroffs and whatnots.

# KING GEORGE IV. WHISKY



The Distillers Co. Ltd.  
EDINBURGH  
Gandy Price & Co.  
SOLE AGENTS

Special Today

#### DIVINITY FUDGE.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

11 Nanking Road

#### No Communicable Disease Last Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, February 24.—An agreement has been reached regarding the evacuation of the Aland Islands by the Russian and Finnish troops and a Swedish force has gone to the Aland Islands to maintain order.

#### ULTIMATUM TO SZECHUEN

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, February 26.—General Tang Chi-yao, the Military Governor of Yunnan, has issued an ultimatum to General Liu Tsun-hou, ordering the latter to leave Szechuan before the 27th, otherwise he will drive him and his troops out by force.

A mandate deprives General Feng Yu-hsiang of his rank and office and orders him to be handed over to General Tsoo Kun for punishment for defying the Central Government, violating military discipline and unlawfully commanding the Salt Revenue, Linlin and other taxes.

#### HOW PLAGUE WAS CARRIED

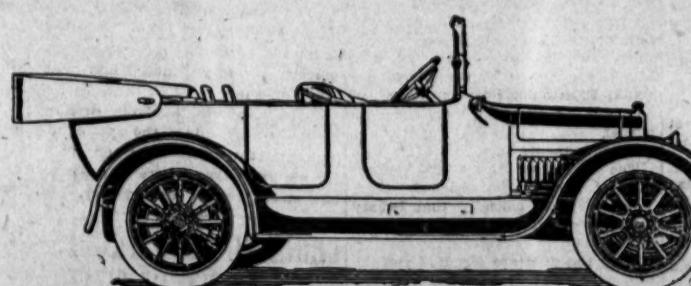
Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, February 26.—It is learned that the soldier who carried plague to Fengyang travelled from Kalgan to Peking by cart. The child died during the portion of the journey. Two persons in Peking who were in contact with the soldier who died of plague have been placed in quarantine. Up to the present they have not developed the disease.

The Ministry of the Interior reports that the quarantine arrangements are now ready for the resumption of passenger traffic between Kalgan and Peking, which will commence shortly.

**Cadillac**  
TYPE 55

"STANDARD OF THE WORLD"



SEVEN-PASSENGER

EIGHT-CYLINDER

The verdict of those who have experienced the super-luxury of the Cadillac-Eight is—"The sweetest running car in the world."

PARTICULARS AND DEMONSTRATIONS ON APPLICATION TO

The Central Garage Co.

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

Phones: 3809 Hire Dept.; 3807 Repairs; 2661 Office.

## Bankruptcy Of Peiyang Lies At Root Of Present Chaos In Chinese Politics

Northerners Breathe War But Won't Fight; Unite  
On Nothing And Do Nothing

*From Our Own Correspondent*  
Peking, February 24.—A northern newspaper has raised the question, "Is the northerner a fighter?" After all that one has heard about the northern tuchuns, the Peiyang party, the military tuchuns, and other names for the group that is supposed to be in command of the northern army and is also supposed to be bent on settling every constitutional issue by means of the sword, the question comes as somewhat of a shock; and yet there is a good deal of ground for asking it. The northern tuchuns have been talking war for the past five months, but they are no nearer to actual serious warring than they were last October. They have been continually falling back, too, before the onslaught of the south, and though there is reason to suppose that some of the strategic moves to the rear have had a good deal of personal and political significance in them, yet the fact that the fire-eating north has never once made an advance that was worth talking about cannot be without significance.

Exactly what that significance will not be easy to say. It probably means chiefly that the northern officials, the Peiyang party as it is commonly called, do not know its own mind, because it has no common mind. It appears to be eaten up with internal jealousies and to be suffering from the dry rot of self-complacency. The northern group, if it may still be said that a group exists, evidently thinks that because it succeeded, indirectly, in getting Parliament dismissed in June last and immediately after that in squashing Chang Hsun's farcical restoration, it can do what it likes; and it likes to do nothing, because it can fix on nothing definite to do. It is united in one thing only, namely, in opposition to the southern element, that is to say, the radical element. Apart from this there seems to be no other bond of union.

The effect of this lack of united and common aim is to be seen in the way in which the most important questions are treated. The President can neither rely upon the northern men, though he is himself a northern man by origin, for support, nor trust to them not to interfere in his dealings with non-northern men. They will not support him by giving him a loyal prime minister, nor will they leave any prime minister that does support him a free hand. Of course, there may be some inherent defect in the President that makes it impossible to support him loyally, but of this the outside world has no means of judging. Perhaps the fairest way of stating the case is to say that the President and the northern tuchuns do not seem to be quite adapted to each other.

Whatever may be the explanation of the facts, they are there for all to see, and one may be excused for saying, as Mr. Roosevelt said to the British Government in Egypt, "Get on or get out." If the northern tuchuns really believe they have right on their side, why do they not fight for that right? It is idle to suggest that they have not the support of the President, for they could overawe him, as they overawed President Li, and if they look to him they will fight him at the polls and remove him on.

In one sense there is a constitutional issue behind everything. That issue is whether the driving force in the country is to be the President or the Prime Minister. It is, however, only superficially an issue. There is no reason why both could not be driving forces. Constitutionally, the supreme power in the country resides in Parliament, and given anything like a spirit of give-and-take between Parliament and the administration something constructive could be accomplished. And it is quite time something gradualistic was accomplished for gradually the whole country is getting out of hand and the west of Peking daily runs through a rapidly diminishing area. An excellent illustration of this seems to be the undoubtedly fact that Chang Tso-lin, Tuchun of Fengtien, has seized at Chinwangtao supplies of arms and ammunition intended for the Kiang troops proceeding to the Mid-Yanze region. Meanwhile great and important matters are being postponed, and with the utmost good will in the world towards the Government and towards China the foreign Powers are at their wits' end to know exactly how to act for the best.

The appointment of Chien Nun-hsun as Deputy Acting Prime Minister is causing some amusement in certain circles here. One of the lesser papers had a leading article on his appointment a couple of days ago which began by asking: "Who is Chien Nun-hsun?" You don't know? Why, he is the Acting Prime Minister's "fù kāng," i.e., substitute used in the sense that a menservant sends a substitute in case he wants to attend, say, his grandmother's funeral. It is then explained that Chien Nun-hsun has for a quite a time been Minister of the Interior, but nobody has noticed it!

I did not expect that I would hold the post long. It seems to be taken for granted that General Wang Shih-ch'en will not return to the office in which, though he has been "Acting" it is generally felt that he has failed to act; and there is considerable speculation as to the President's choice to fill the vacancy. There is some talk of General Tsui Chuan-hsun, but as a present possibility he is not taken seriously, for his record during the past six years does not mark him out as a very admirable sort of person, and he would probably not be particularly welcome to certain groups that might necessarily be considered. If there is to be harmony at all, it is suggested that when General Feng Kuo-chang has been definitely elected to the Presidential office, General Tsui might come to Peking as Prime Minister, but not before.

A second name that is being canvassed still, in spite of the fact that its holder has persistently denied that

## PUT MUNITION WORKERS IN ARMY, GEDDES SAYS MADE IN EIGHT DAYS

Surplus In Factories Should Be  
Transferred To Active Ser-  
vice, He Suggests

(Reuters' Agency War Service)  
London, February 24.—Sir Auck-  
land Geddes, speaking in London  
today, said that no clear end to the  
war was in sight.

The need for man-power was  
never greater. The whole question  
of man-power had been profoundly  
modified by the defection of Russia  
and a very severe blizzard in  
America.

The defection of Russia had  
enabled Germany to establish an  
approximate equality in strength on  
the west front, thus the Allies could  
at present obtain no decisive ad-  
vantage there and until the Ameri-  
can forces arrived we must see that  
our army was kept up to the neces-  
sary strength.

The blizzard in America had  
greatly delayed the arrival of raw-  
materials for munition works, so  
that for the next few weeks fewer  
workers on munitions would be  
needed and numbers of eligible men  
engaged in the manufacture of  
munitions who had not yet served  
should be put into the army.

## 42 EUROPEANS MISSING IN SOUTH AFRICAN FLOOD

At Least Thirteen Are Known  
To Be Dead At  
Umfloosi

(Reuters' Agency War Service)  
Cape Town, February 22.—In the  
House of Assembly yesterday the  
Premier, General Botha, stated that  
nearly all the buildings at Umfloosi  
were swept away by the recent  
floods, twenty-three out of the sixty-  
five Europeans who were missing  
have been saved and one hundred  
natives and Indians are missing, a  
number having been rescued from  
floating buildings miles down the  
river.

Durban, February 22.—The magis-  
trate at Empangeni reports that  
thirteen Europeans at Umfloosi are  
known to be dead, fourteen are  
missing and it is estimated that  
between forty and fifty natives and  
Indians have been drowned.

## BOY SCOUTS MEETING

The Shanghai branch of the Boy Scouts Association of China will have its annual meeting at the Ellis Kadoorie School, Carter Road, next Wednesday at 5:15 p.m. The treasurers' report is to be read and officers will be elected for the coming year. All interested in Scouting, whether members of this Association or not, are invited to attend.

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announce their coming arrival at

### "V" Modes

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Tomorrow, March 1st for TEN DAYS

A STOCK OF SILK EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;  
UNDERWEAR, NEGLIGEES, KIMONOS, KNITTED SILK COATS,  
PETTICOATS, BLOUSES, ETC., ETC.,

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Orders solicited

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HOW IT IS CHEAPER AND MORE EFFICIENT  
TO LIGHT BY THE INDIRECT SYSTEM, THAN  
BY THE OLD BULB AND DROP CORD METHOD.

More Light - Smaller Electric Bills

on a front of ten miles. Our cavalry  
had a particularly difficult task, for it  
could only move in single file in some  
places.

Yesterday the enemy evacuated  
Jericho, which we entered today.  
This Turkish defeat not merely

secures our access to the Jordan and  
the Dead Sea but also gives valuable  
assistance to the operations of the  
King of the Hedjaz, who is advancing  
northwards.

London, February 25.—An official  
despatch from Mesopotamia reports:

Our troops on the Euphrates es-  
caped Khanaburay on Wednesday.  
Our patrols are within ten miles of  
Hit. The resistance offered by the  
enemy was slight. We took thirty  
prisoners.

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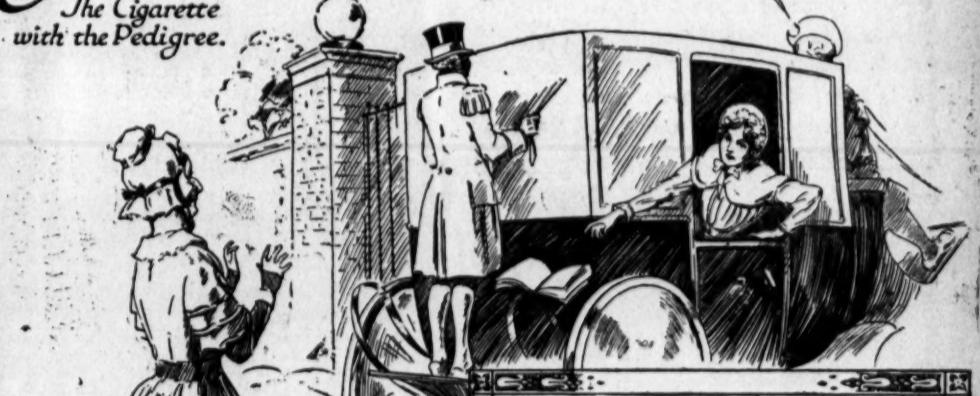
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\$5.00 per hour

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The Cigarette  
with the Pedigree.



"But, lo! and just as the coach drove off, Miss Sharp put her pale face out of the window and actually flung the book back into the garden."

W.M.Thackeray, "Vanity Fair," Ch. I.

Johnson's Dictionary! well, that was a pity, for a Dictionary is a useful thing. It will tell you many things you want to know e.g. the word Tobacco is derived from the Indian name for a pipe and Cigarette is a little Cigar: but for a knowledge of The Three Castles' Cigarettes one must turn to Thackeray's Virginians for there he says:

"There's no sweater Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the THREE CASTLES."

W.M.Thackeray, "The Virginians"



W.D. & H.O.WILLS, Bristol & London, England.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

# News and Views in the World of Books

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him at once inspiration for the task  
and material for the work.

So epic was the tale he had to tell that he needed and has used a big canvas, a canvas lurid, volcanic, burnt and rent with human passions at their best and their basest and human energies strained to their tensest. Indeed, so big is the canvas, so dynamic the energies, so loud and lusty the passions that they almost make havoc of the story as a piece of patterned literary mechanism. Making a story out of such material must have been somewhat like trying to reduce the roar of Niagara to cadenced harmonies or its seething whirlpool to balanced movement. But Mr. Grey evidently first visioned clearly the elements necessary for such a tale—the vast empty stretches of mountain uplands and valleys, the wild gorges and frowning precipices, all the background of the wilderness of the Rocky Mountains in the latter sixties, and the Indians who clung to it, and the occasional lone scout or trapper who made his home in some hidden valley; the men of high and dauntless vision, out of whose mental urge the road was born, and their helpers, the men of muscle and courage, who built it; the men of finance who planned for it, some honest and some dishonest; the men and women who flocked to the railroad camps, made mushroom cities overnight in which they hustled, roared, gambled, preyed upon one another, fought, hated, and

### THE FALSE FACES

The False Faces. By Louis Joseph Vance. With frontispiece. Doubleday, Page and Co. \$1.40 net (gold).

A clever, swift-moving tale, pack-

ed full of incident and adventure, containing a goodly number of surprises and not a few home truths, is this latest story by Louis Joseph Vance. It begins in that No Man's Land between the English and German trenches, across which on a certain dark and rainy night a man, clad in the uniform of a German private, made his perilous way.

Arrived safely among the English, he declared he was a Frenchman, come through the German lines with important information, and demanded that he be taken to the commanding officer. And when this was done, the stranger admitted that he was no other than Michael Lanyard, who was once known as "The Lone Wolf." He had settled with his wife and little son in Belgium, at Louvain, after being driven from America by the police. But when the war broke out he chanced to be in Paris. And when the Ger-

mans came to Louvain, Eckstrom was with them, and therefore they immediately did to Lucy and the boy—what they did to many, many other women and children at Louvain. Michael Lanyard vowed himself to revenge. He followed Eckstrom to various places, and the Prussian spy system became considerably the weaker for his work. Presently he learned that Eckstrom was about to start for America on a secret mission. Hence his own visit to the English lines with a request for assistance.

This is the beginning; follows the voyage to America on a doomed ship in which were several German spies and one charming and mysterious English girl, Cecilia Brooke, as well as several other persons in whom,

for different reasons, Lanyard took lively interest. Strange adventures trod on one another's heels, until Lanyard found himself on board a German submarine, a submarine bound for the German base "on the south shore of Vineyard Sound."

The account of the officers on this submarine is especially good.

Lanyard contrived to escape, learned that Germany and the United States were at war, and sent a telegram.

In consequence of this telegram, an attack of the British Embassy paid a visit to one of the "cardinal departments" of the Federal Government, where, after waiting a long time, he was received by the head of the department, "a smug, open-faced gentleman . . . interested far more in considering how splendid it was to be himself" than in neglecting the necessary wilderness element, had paid less attention to it and concentrated more upon the railroad line itself. But it must not be forgotten that his treatment has given the reader some lovely pictures of idyllic charm and that he makes one feel the combined fascination and forbiddings of those wide, empty, mountainous places. His working out of the slow bringing back to mental and physical health of the young girl, half crazed by the horrors of the Indian massacre, has subtlety and interest.

In his crowded canvas there are many silhouettes in which he creates a character, makes the reader feel a personality, with few strokes. The professional gambler, Place Hough, is one of these; Casey, the Irishman devoted to the fortunes of the U. P. and always with his pipe in his teeth, is another, and the same is true of Durade, the degenerate Spaniard; Ruby, the dance hall girl; Horn, the uncouth leader of the caravan. Among those with whom the reader makes a longer and more intimate acquaintance there is not always the same graphic, vital quality. The red-haired Texas cowboy, who is the devoted friend of young Neale, the surveyor, is a very real person, clearly visualized. Slingerland, the old scout and trapper, who feels the railroad to be a desecration of the wild and silent nature he loves, who abominates it and all its works, and who at last retreats far into the mountains, is a fine, true type of a picturesque race of men bred by the frontier but who have now vanished.

But, after all, it is the railroad, the building of the U. P., that is the center of interest, that is both hero and heroine. And Mr. Grey's pictures of the slow, determined, thwarted, triumphant progress of the line are vivid and thrilling, unforgettable. No matter how much one may have read about it in sober narrative or thought about it as he has journeyed over the finished road, he can not read these graphic pages with their stark, raw colors of life and their nerve thrilling perils, faced without being stirred and moved by the romance, the splendid courage, the human boldness of the undertaking as never before and marveling anew over the riotous, lusty, banging clamor with which it got itself accomplished.

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suggest the position relative to the general mass of humanity into which the hero is put by the temperamental quality of his nature. There is a tiny strain of lawlessness in him, the legacy, perhaps, of a French grandfather, who, a famous singer, while delighting the world with his singing, had outraged it by his contempt for its social laws. But young Gaffny's occasional revolt against society's laws is not usually intentional. It is rather temerarious, the unconsidered, unreasonable, unexpected outbreak of a moment.

The time of the story runs through the nineties of the last century, and also a little before and a little after,

covering nearly twenty years of the hero's life. In his youth the hero enters the studio of a big and famous painter of decorative art, and there learns about the theories and desires of the head of the studio, who is perhaps the most interesting character in the book. He is always original, pungent, strongly flavored. At the end of the story, grown old and wise, but still youthful in feeling and not yet disillusioned, he says: "It is not the old sort of book that interests me more by its ideas, the richness of its intellectual and spiritual sides of his life which the author evolves from it—or illustrates it—dominates the book, is, indeed, the book. But for Mr. Aumonier the love story is only part of a man's life, and the uses he makes of his mind and his soul are equally important. His story is, therefore, at least in this respect, broader, more comprehensive, and much truer in its view of life.

The title, "Just Outside," is meant to

lead by the American avenger, upon his track. Ferou's treachery, combined with the misleading work of the American millionaire, and one of the greatest and most rascally members of the White Wolves of Paris. That Jacques Ferou has abducted the hidalgos daughter with his wealth, and it is Quesada's attempted rescue of the girl that brings a Spanish pose, led by the American avenger, upon his

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FOUR  
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ARE YOU AN AMERICAN ?  
IS YOUR NAME AMONG THE ABOVE ?  
IF NOT  
WHY NOT ?

NOTICE

To all members notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held on Monday afternoon, March 4th, at 4.30 p.m. at the Palace Hotel. The reorganization of the Assn. into a RED CROSS CHAPTER will probably be completed at this meeting in accordance with the petition made December 21st, 1917, full authority having been received from Washington to proceed with the formation of this Chapter.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

The Committee wish to thank the following firms for the use of their advertising space for the publication of this page:

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### WEATHER

Very cloudy or overcast weather in  
our regions with mist or fog in  
the South. Northerly winds along  
the coast.

### BIRTH

LOBENSTINE: On February 27,  
1918, at the Red Cross Hospital,  
Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. C.  
Lobenstine, a son (James Clark).  
16971

### IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SAHNGHAI, FEBRUARY 28, 1918

### Reprehensible

(New York Times)

HERE is absolutely no foundation for the statement made by the Washington correspondent of The London Times that there is in this country "profound uneasiness in respect to Irish affairs." His despatch is a fabric of misrepresentations; the correspondent has been grossly deceived by some persons bent upon mischief.

His assertion that "most disastrous consequences would inevitably follow the collapse of the Irish convention and failure of the British Government to apply to Ireland principles which both Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson have declared essential to the future happiness of mankind" is capped with the speculation "that no power on earth can prevent an immediate outbreak of feeling here which will not only very greatly hamper Mr. Wilson but will have great effect upon America's participation in the war." This is wild work for one who should aim faithfully to present existing public opinion.

The people of this country have a natural sympathy with the misfortunes of Ireland; they would be glad to see the Irish happy, but they are well aware of the almost insoluble difficulties the Irish question presents to the British Government, and they have no desire to offer impudent advice, much less no intention to let their participation in the war be conditioned upon the determination of that question. Speeches about Ireland may be made in Congress, and candidates for re-election to that body may appeal to the Irish sentiment in their constituencies next Fall—that has been the way of our politicians for a generation.

But the Irish question is not dominant in our politics or in our thoughts. There is a Sinn Fein element here, it is very active, we judge that it has been adroit in getting its views before the British public. But the great mass of the American people have other things to think about than Ireland. Was the censor asleep when this reprehensible despatch was filed at the cable office? It is a false picture of American public opinion and manifestly intended to stir up discord, helpful to the enemy.

### The First Step Toward Unity

(New York World)

THE reception accorded to President Wilson's address to Congress by the German newspapers does not differ in tone and temper from the reception accorded to Lloyd George's speech. We do not yet know how much of the President's address or the Prime Minister's speech was allowed by the censorship to reach the German people, but it is evident that the definition of war aims and objects was published.

It may be taken as a matter of course that the bitterly resentful comments of the German press correctly represent the attitude of the German Government, and that the newspaper campaign is undertaken to prepare the German people for the formal reply of the Imperial Government. Both the Wilson ad-

dress and the Lloyd George speech will be contemptuously rejected as a basis of peace and the German people will be exhorted to new sacrifices.

Primarily, neither the President nor the Prime Minister was speaking to the German Government, or suggesting a peace program to which Berlin was expected at once to give sympathetic consideration. What Germany thinks of the proposals is of lesser importance as compared with the opinion of the American, British, French and Italian people and the Russian people in so far as they are articulate. What President Wilson and Lloyd George succeeded in doing was to consolidate and coordinate the diplomacy of the Allies. They managed to present a program of war aims and objects which the peoples of all the Governments engaged in this war against militarism and autocracy have eagerly accepted.

For the first time there is a definition of common policy about which both Governments and peoples are agreed. From this diplomatic unity in the prosecution of the war, the next step is military unity together with economic unity, by which all the resources of the Allies can be consolidated to carry out the plan to which they have subscribed.

There could be no greater mistake than to interpret the President's address and the Prime Minister's speech as a direct offer of peace to Germany, made in the belief that the Imperial Government was prepared to take advantage of any opportunity to end the war. We are not yet at that stage of the conflict. Every statement of war aims and objects which clarifies the issue is an advance toward peace. What has been done in this particular instance is to frame a platform of war aims upon which all the Allies can stand without doubt or hesitation. The rest must be done by military force and economic pressure.

German autocracy is not going to surrender until it is compelled to surrender. It is not going to accept any peace terms except its own until the inexorable force of events compels acceptance. That may happen in a few weeks or a few months or it may not happen for a year. Much depends upon the outcome of the Russian negotiations, which if they fail must inevitably have a most depressing effect upon the German people, who have been led to believe that the way to peace is through a broken and chaotic Russia. But in no event will there come from Germany a peace offer that the Allies can accept until the German autocracy is compelled to yield to events.

Whether that defeat comes from without or from within, it is the first essential condition to a durable peace based upon the great principles of humanity and justice the President has defined.

### Travlette

### Elephant Butte

The road to Elephant Butte winds from a little desert railway station across a dead land of low hills, barren as the desert where the children of Israel wandered for forty years. And like the road of the Hebrews, the road to Elephant Butte ends in a miracle. It ends at a huge green lake, deeper than the Mississippi, more beautiful than the fords of Norway. It resembles a chapter from Arabian Nights rather than a government reclamation project.

The land is gray and dry and rocky, inhabited only by a few prairie dogs and an occasional herd of lean wild range cattle. The sparse grass is brown and bunched, the well-known buffalo grass of the dry lands. The sky overhead is cloudless blue; obviously it has not rained for a long time, and doesn't intend to. Looking for a monster lake in this region is rather like searching for a dry spot in the Pacific Ocean.

Then, quite suddenly, the lake is at your feet. A thin line of palest gray, barely distinguishable against the gray of the terrain, cuts one rim of the green water like the edge of a knife. That is the concrete dam, most of it invisible under water, reaching down through the drowned sands to bedrock, shaped like a gigantic wedge, with broad passage-rooms for two motors on the sharp, upper, edge of the wedge. Above the dam, the waters stretch in placid green sheets, winding in and out among the blue lava hills.

The rocky hill-tops float on the emerald mirror like things enchanted. A white cloud in the blue sky is reflected line for line and shade for shade. The air is clear as if there were no air. The silence is so perfect that the flop of a little fish can be heard for a hundred yards. Only the throb of a tiny pumping-engine saves the whole scene from the quality of an absolute mirage.

## Nicholas Lenin Tells What Bolsheviks Want And What They Oppose

By Nicholas Lenin  
(Translated by Crosier Long)

Russia's primary and only real problem is the victory of the Bolshevik element over the opposing elements which represent in undiluted form, Class Capitalism, Imperialism and Exploitation of the People. Even Russians—those who do not see the trend of events—imagine that there is clear-cut opposition between the so-called Bourgeoisie, or propertied and educated classes on one hand, and the Social-Democrats representing the toiling masses on the other. That view is untrue. Russia's Social-Democrats are not homogeneous factor of opposition to the Capitalists, Militarists and Bourgeoisie. A great part of our Social-Democratic party does not represent the toiler. While professing Socialism and trying to keep in touch with the real popular party, that is the Bolsheviks, many Socialists have made a half-hearted and shame-faced pact with Capitalism, Imperialism and the Bourgeoisie.

The one Russian party which is uncompromising in its opposition to all forms of national and economical exploitation is the Bolshevik party.

To understand why the Bolshevik party is the only progressive element in Russia, one must know what Russian parties are. There are four clearly defined Russian parties; and these I call "The Four Factors of Russia."

**Reactionaries—The Land-owners**

Russia has a party of extreme reactionaries who stand to the right of the Constitutional-Democratic or middle-class party. The Reactionaries are mostly large land-owners, but some are retrograde members of the middle classes. They stand for the restoration of the monarchy, with a so-called "constitution," that is, for a state in which the officials and the police would continue to be the real authority. At heart they want the restoration of the Romanoff dynasty, but they are afraid to express that demand openly.

The Reactionaries stand for the maintenance of Russia's standing army and they stand for the resurrection of the dead police. They are against the Bolsheviks' demand for the abolition of the official class. Their motive here is plain. They belong to that class, and their wealth is derived from that class.

The Reactionaries stand for the war. Their motive is that they and their families profit from war, and that war causes disunion in the toiling masses. They are in favor of secret treaties. They opposed the publication of the treaties of spoliation made between the ex-Tsar Nicholas and his European allies. They dread light being let into the dark places of capitalist international intrigue. With one important limitation, they are annexationists. They oppose seizures of territory by the brigand William the Second and the brigand capitalists of Germany. But they want Russia to maintain in subjection the non-Russian races who were victims of Nicholas's despotism; and they would like her, if victorious, to annex all she can.

The Bolsheviks demand that the people should immediately take possession of lands, industrial monopolies, and other great aggregations of capital naturally opposed by the Reactionaries. From their capitalist and landowning standpoint this view is inevitable.

Such in brief is the platform of the most conservative of Russia's four parties, which I call the Reactionaries.

**Liberals—Party Of The Cadets**

The second political factor of Russia is "Liberal." The Liberal party consist of the Cadets, of which the world hears so much (that is, the so-called "Party of Popular Freedom"); it consists also to a certain extent of the Moscow "Industrial Group," of the National-Democrats, and in general of the prominent "Intelligentsia."

This element of Russia is always shocked when it is classed with the Reactionaries. The Reactionaries, it claims, are a handful of autocrats, Pan-Russian fanatics and Jay-baiters, whom the honest Bolsheviks regard with horror. In reality these two parties, though separately organised and in the past inimical, have been cemented by the revolution into one party. Their program are the same. In nearly all the questions above mentioned the Liberals agree with the Reactionaries. One superficial difference is in the question: monarchy or republic? After the March revolution the first important act of the Liberals under Professor Niliukoff and the ex-War Minister Gutschhoff, was to proclaim that the Tsar Nicholas's brother, Michael, should be the new Tsar.

The land is gray and dry and rocky, inhabited only by a few prairie dogs and an occasional herd of lean wild range cattle. The sparse grass is brown and bunched, the well-known buffalo grass of the dry lands. The sky overhead is cloudless blue; obviously it has not rained for a long time, and doesn't intend to. Looking for a monster lake in this region is rather like searching for a dry spot in the Pacific Ocean.

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On the question of political power the Liberals agree with the Reactionaries with the difference that, instead of demanding a Tsarist or military dictatorship, they want power to remain in the hands of the capitalists.

After the revolution the Liberals did all they could to prevent an expression of the people's will. They tried to delay the convocation of the Constituent Assembly. All that reactionary professors and lawyers—who are the backbone of the Cadets and other "Liberal" parties could do—was done in order to delay the Constituent Assembly.

On the war issue, the Liberals are at heart quite as predatory as the Reactionaries, but they try to deceive the masses by claiming that Russia is fighting for Russia's liberties and that she aims at dethroning

the despot William the Second. They stand for forcing Germany to disgorge the conquests which she has made, but they stand with equal resolution for keeping Germany's conquered colonies.

On the subject of land-ownership, Russia's Liberals are insincere. They want to save the proprietors' land.

Shingareff, their former Minister of Finances, expropriated all the lands belonging to the Tsar and to the grand dukes, but he threw up his hands in horror when asked to expropriate land belonging to the noble proprietors.

Bolsheviks know what they want and have the power to get it.

What are the Bolsheviks, and what do they want? The Bolsheviks are a communist party representing first the day laborers; secondly, all such workers as are, as Russians say, "Sovzateinnye," that is, such as have a full class and political consciousness; and, finally, the landless or nearly landless peasants.

These classes stand for immediate Socialism. Their notion of Socialism in a republic ruled by the Councils of Workmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies. They are against every form of political power except such as repose in the hands of the Councils of Deputies. They are against all governments of the type of the governments of Lvoff and Kerensky. They intend to prepare our two hundred million Russians for government by the Councils of Deputies.

They oppose the division of power which existed during the Lvoff and Kerensky regimes; that is, the holding of office of Bourgeois and capitalist ministers under pretense that these ministers are "controlled" by Socialist organisations outside. Power must be altogether and directly in the hands of the Socialists. Every official organisation in the country must be run by Councils of Deputies.

The Bolsheviks demand that the Constituent Assembly be called. The Assembly's real function is to increase the power of the Councils of Deputies and to organise and to arm the toiling masses.

The Bolshevik party is determined to abolish the standing army. It demands in the meantime every officer shall be elected directly by the soldiers. The soldiers, through their committees, will supervise and control the actions and orders of all officers, high and low, and they will dismiss their officers without any appeal. No soldier will obey any officer except the officer so elected.

**Needs Armed Proletariat**

Russia wants neither standing army nor police. It needs an armed proletarian. Its program should be to arm immediately and universally the people, so that a great militia may be formed. The capitalist employer will be obliged to pay his workers during their days of service in the militia.

The Mensheviks proclaim they want a genuinely Socialist State, but they add that Russia must have patience in realising that aim. They declared immediately after revolution that the Socialists alone could not rule Russia; therefore the capitalist government of Prince Lvoff, and the more or less capitalist government of Kerensky must be left in power while the real Socialist Parliament, that is, the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies remained outside, and was allowed merely to "advise" the Government.

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The Mensheviks proclaim they want a genuine Socialist State, but they add that Russia must have patience in realising that aim. They declared immediately after revolution

**Bringing Up Father****By George McManus****Siccawei Weather Report**

Wednesday, February 27, 1918.  
**WEATHER** 4 a.m. 9 a.m.  
 26.—Very cloudy and equally weather strong northerly gale setting in along the whole coast. The barometers have considerably risen in North China; they are still falling in the south.  
 27.—Oily overcast weather. Barometer reading above the average. NNE winds.

	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	767.89	770.89
Bar. at Centg., inches...	20.35	20.35
Variation mm for 24h	16.87	19.72
Variation mm for 21h	12.58	12.48
Wind—Direction ...	NE	N
Wind—Kilom per hour	17	24
Wind—Miles ...	10.7	14.3
Temperature—Cen ...	4°3	4°2
Temperature—Fah ...	39.8	39.5
Humidity co ...	80	77
Nebulosity 5-10 ...	10	10
Rainfall mm ...	—	—
Rainfall inches ...	—	—

**Love, Home and Table Topics**  
By Clever Writers**The Continuous Chain Of Carved Ivory**

"From the earliest dawn of the human race until our time, Ivory has held a first place as a material for making the pleasing little luxuries of life, religious or civil," A.M. Cust says in "The Ivory Workers of the Middle Ages." Cave-man has left behind him incised sketches of animals, the product of his leisure moments; all literature tells of the use of it, and the digger's spade turns up a series of charming objects, from the ornamental hair combs of a prehistoric princess, who dazzled the Egyptian court some seven thousand years B.C., to the ivory-handled walking stick of some Greek who lived at the outset of this most prosaic era.

"To this passion for carved ivory we owe our knowledge of the continuity of art for many centuries after the break up of the Roman Empire, and the almost complete cessation of monumental sculpture. In fact, no such continuous chain has survived in any other artistic production; and this alone makes the study of the craft of such intense interest, illustrating as it does the early quickening of art in a period of great obscurity between the old order and the new."

"The best period for commencing the study of medieval ivory-carving," the writer goes on to say, "is with the Fourth Century A.D., and the great series of consular diptychs which form the backbone of the early history of the craft and created a type which lasted through the whole medieval era.

"Theodosius the Great (295) divided the Roman Empire between his two sons. Arcadius ruled the Eastern Empire, his capital continuing at Constantinople. Honorius, then only eleven years old, nominally governed the Western. Two consuls were chosen for the East and West, their names continuing to give the legal date to the year, according to the ancient custom. And though every vestige of political power was gone, the post was the object of much ambition, it being a personal favor of the Emperor and conferring on the holder the highest rank. It also brought great popularity with the people, who still honored the name of consul, full of

memories of the great republic and still more passionately appreciated the games in the circus, which it was the exclusive privilege of the Consul to inaugurate on his accession.

"These games were an occasion of great ostentation, and were carried out with lavish expenditure. First there was a procession of all the dignitaries of the city, in which the Consul was the most important figure; this was greeted on its arrival at the amphitheater by the tens of thousands of spectators starting up and clapping their hands, then all were breathlessly still while the Consul, cynosure of every eye, flung down into the arena the small white napkin, or *Mappa Circensis*, with which he, and he alone, might signal the commencement of the games."

"The scene has been preserved for all time on the carved ivory diptychs which were presented by the Consul to the senators and other high officials in commemoration of his office.

"The word diptych is derived from the Greek, 'double folded,' and the diptychs given by the consuls were an elaborate form of the ordinary writing tablets or *pugillares*, 'a thing held in the fist.' They consisted of two pieces of ivory joined together like a book by hinges, decorated on the outside and grooved inside to hold the wax, which was written on by a sharp style. The most important leaf is the right hand one and that which comes uppermost when the book is closed, on it, with a few early exceptions, the Consul's name was always inscribed, the second leaf bearing his titles. These consular diptychs probably contained the 'Fasti Consulares' or List of Consuls up to the year of the donor. They were often gilded, the inscriptions being painted in red; and some were of great size, as the Byzantine Angel in the British Museum, which measures sixteen and one-fourth by five and one-half inches, and is so large that no known tusk would suffice to cut it." It has been thought that the ancients possessed some secret for rolling-out ivory or joining it invisibly; but it is more likely, the writer says, that elephants were not so reduced in number and that larger tusks were obtainable.

It is a serious question whether the courts in the United States should not be deprived, by legislation, of the authority they now possess to change surnames upon application. The subject has been discussed frequently in the past, but in the present, if for no other reason than the useful aid which names sometimes afford in tracing racial origin, and nativity, objection to the free and easy method of changing them is stronger than ever. In one American city, recently, Kofsmacher was changed to Knox, Levinsky to Levin, Lehenbaum to Lee, Levy to Morton, Greenbaum to Greene, Goshinsky to Goss, and Sinzheimer to Sinton. This sort of thing is not only confusing, but, in times like the present, misleading and, possibly, dangerous. In a democracy it is not the name but the man that counts and nobody blames a man for the name he bears, if it belongs to him, and if only he himself respects it.

The by-product engineer, he who finds out how to turn waste into something useful, is the man of the hour. But why should he not think of the tremendous waste of heat, in these days of coal shortage, in the flaunting plumes of exhaust steam from the hundreds of steam stack in

any big city? This exhaust steam is far from being exhausted, and it has heat that would now be helpful, if it could be rightly utilized.

There are various ways of stating a self-evident fact, and Dudley A. Sargent, gymnasium director of Harvard University, has adopted one of the best in setting forth this proposition: "We shouldn't spend our time developing a man to jump six feet when we have a thousand men who can't jump four feet." In other words, the thing to do first is to get a thousand men jumping four feet; then the six-foot jumpers will come along as a matter of course. Just at this time, however, the long or high jumper is not so much needed as the steady walker.

The performance of Brahms' "Requiem" at Southwark Cathedral, London, has given rise to a heated controversy as to whether Brahms disliked England, as did his friend Treitschke. He was a man of retiring habits and gruff manners. He lived modestly in a small upper flat in Vienna, and his landlady looked after his few requirements. He bluntly refused to go to Cambridge to receive the honorary degree of Mus. Doc., and it was conferred upon him in absentia. He may have thought this little Cantab affair a grim joke. A favorite practical joke of the maestro was to invite his callers to sit in his ill-constructed rocking-chair. As likely as not, the timid visitor would seat himself upon the edge of the chair, and, as likely as not, it would unceremoniously tip him on to the floor. Then gruff Brahms would laugh.

It is a serious question whether the courts in the United States should not be deprived, by legislation, of the authority they now possess to change surnames upon application. The subject has been discussed frequently in the past, but in the present, if for no other reason than the useful aid which names sometimes afford in tracing racial origin, and nativity, objection to the free and easy method of changing them is stronger than ever. In one American city, recently, Kofsmacher was changed to Knox, Levinsky to Levin, Lehenbaum to Lee, Levy to Morton, Greenbaum to Greene, Goshinsky to Goss, and Sinzheimer to Sinton. This sort of thing is not only confusing, but, in times like the present, misleading and, possibly, dangerous. In a democracy it is not the name but the man that counts and nobody blames a man for the name he bears, if it belongs to him, and if only he himself respects it.

Champions who raise the "wolf" cry about the number of brewery workers and bartenders who will be without work, in the era of national prohibition, now dawning in the United States, will find a direct and conclusive answer in the increasing reports of the scarcity of labor needed for essential business, the

latest of which is made by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, which is curtailing service because it says it cannot hire enough men to operate the cars. This false cry, furthermore, recalls the reflection of the philosopher who said, "I look back over a life full of trouble, the most of which never happened."

The Apache Indians of Arizona are said to have taken a step which will do much to free them from the name they have gained for themselves as a synonym for cruelty. Many of them have offered their services for the purpose of helping to save civilization in the present crisis. Our friend Lo must hereafter be credited with being the most valuable historic paper, in a recent fire in Youngstown, O. That paper and its editor did it before long ago, and did it well. Tens of thousands of young fellows acted on it promptly, and there is nothing to show that they ever regretted so doing.

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For utter grimness in the matter of humor no one, surely, could well surpass the Turkish Grand Vizier, Palestine, he declares, must remain under Turkish rule. And why? Because, as he puts it, "the sovereignty of a neutral power of another faith is most desirable from a Christian standpoint, as friction among Christian sects would otherwise lead to the greatest inconveniences." A mighty host of Christians from Armenia, from Syria, from almost anywhere in the Turkish Empire, echo "most desir-

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## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 27, 1918.  
Money and Bullion  
The Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate  
@ 104=Ths. 96.15  
@ 104=Mex. 86.55  
Mex. Dollars Market rate: 71.925  
Dragon Dollars: native bank note  
Shai Gold Bars: 978 taels Ths. 270  
Bar Silver ..... 48.10  
Copper Cash ..... per tael 18.22  
Sovereigns:  
Buying rate @ 4/3d.=Ths. 4.75  
exch. @ 73.2=Mex. 36.55  
Peking Bar ..... 24  
Native Interest ..... .30

Latest London Quotations  
Bar Silver ..... 42.6d.  
Bank Note of Discount ..... 5%  
Market rate of discount:  
3 m.s. ..... %  
4 m.s. ..... %  
5 m.s. ..... %  
6 m.s. ..... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 50 d.s.  
Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 27.25  
Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$4,768  
Consols ..... 8

Exchange Closing Quotations  
London ..... T.T. 4/3d.  
London ..... Demand 4/3d.  
India ..... nominal T.T. 20.25  
Paris ..... T.T. 57.45  
Paris ..... Demand 57.55  
New York ..... T.T. 1.00  
New York ..... Demand 1.00  
Hongkong ..... T.T. 69.2  
Japan ..... T.T. 51.8  
Batavia ..... T.T. 225

Banks Buying Rates  
London ..... 4 m.s. Cds. 4/3d.  
London ..... 4 m.s. Deo. 4/3d.  
London ..... 8 m.s. Cds. 4/3d.  
London ..... 6 m.s. Deo. 4/3d.  
Paris ..... 4 m.s. 65.55  
New York ..... 4 m.s. 19.45

Customs House Exchange Rates  
For February

Hk. Ths.	4.21	4/3d.	21
" 1 @ 581	= France	6.47	
" 1 " " Marks			
" 0.87	@ 1013	Gold	\$1
" 1 @ 81	Yen	2.15	
" 1 @ 15	Rupes	3.55	
" 1 @ 160	Roubles		
" 1 @ 550	Mex	51.55	

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 27, 1918.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official  
Telephones Ths. 76.75  
Anglo Javas Ths. 8.70  
Batu Anams Ths. 0.90  
Chemors Ths. 1.15  
Chengs Ths. 2.10

Unofficial  
Shanghai Docks Ths. 85.00  
Anglo Dutch Ths. 4.00  
Karans Ths. 11.00

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, February 27, 1918.  
BUSINESS DONE

Official  
Ayer Tawahs @ Ths. 25.00 cash

BAR SILVER

Reuters' Service  
London, February 22.—Today's silver prices were:  
Bar Silver Spot: 42d. Absence Competition Dull.  
Previous quotation, London, February 21.  
Bar Silver Spot: 42d. Steady.

## Correspondence

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## WAR PICTURES SO NICE CARRIER STEALS THEM

Then His Father Sells Them And Both Are Sent To Prison

Four years' imprisonment was imposed on a Chinese Post Office mail carrier, named Zhao Woo-koong, in the Mixed Court yesterday for stealing printed mail matter. A sentence of two years' penal servitude was given his father for disposing of the stolen property.

The stolen matter, which consisted chiefly of war pictorials, was found in the home of the accused. The father admitted having sold six catties of the pictures, while the son stated that he took them for fun, because the pictures were very nice to look at.

## Lancastrians Meet This Evening

The annual general meeting of the Association of Lancastrians in China will be held at 9 o'clock this evening in the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce rooms, 1 Yuen-mingyuan Road.

## S.S. KWANGCHI TAKEN OFF

Because of the demand of the Wenchow merchants that the China Merchants' steamer Kwangchi should be taken off the service between Shanghai and Wenchow on account of its old age and small size, the company will replace the boat with the Feiching which leaves for Wenchow tonight.

## DIVINITY SALE TODAY AT WOMAN'S EXCHANGE

Other Good Things Too; War Relief Shop Is To Move Soon

Today is "Divinity" day at the American Woman's Exchange, corner of Avenue Edward VII and Rue Montauban, by reason of the scheduled arrival of a toothsome batch of the fudge which bears that classification. But also making a strong bid for honors of the day will be a segment of fresh homemade peanut brittle. These are today's specialties, but there are other sorts of candies as well.

Prominent among yesterday's receipts of homemade stock at the Exchange was a delicious looking lot of jams and jellies, including some "marrow" jam, which was a new one to those present but looks a winner.

With Easter in the offing the Exchange is laying in a line of artistic and suitable Easter Cards. Those in charge also wish to remind patrons that the Exchange is a center for dainty lingerie, baby clothes and like handiwork which is sent in by conventions and schools from different parts of the country.

It is announced that the Exchange Show will remove from its present location in the Ben Building in about two weeks time, and will open new quarters at No. 128 Bubbling Well Road, where the premises are now being refitted and decorated. It is hoped in the new home to be able to serve teas in the afternoons and thus obtain another source of revenue for the War Relief Work funds.

Mrs. Brodie, who has so capably conducted the business of the shop since its opening, is to leave on a visit during the next two weeks and during her absence Mrs. Fonday and Mrs. Mohler will be in charge.

## Correspondence

In response to an inquiry by "Inquisitive" regarding the chimneys of the Riverside Power Station the following reply is given by the Electricity Department:

"In answer to yours of the 25th instant, with reference to the new chimneys that are being erected at the Riverside Station, the chimney at present erected is one of four which will be required for the new boiler house extensions that are being carried out, and is 6 ft. higher than the two existing stacks outside the old boiler house."

## N. Y. K. TO START LINE FROM N. Y. TO CALCUTTA

Japanese Company Will Commence Operating Via South African Ports In May

Reuters' Pacific Service

Tokio, February 26.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to commence a monthly service between New York and Calcutta. The first ship will sail from Calcutta for New York in May, calling at Colombo, South African ports and Saint Lucia. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha will also start early in March a Japan-Calcutta service.

A perfect understanding is said to have been reached with the British steamship companies for operating these new routes.

## Uchida Will Delay Longer In Petrograd

Reuters' Pacific Service

Tokio, February 26.—Viscount Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador at Petrograd, has postponed his departure. It is believed that a new proposal has been made by the Russian Government.

## News Briefs

Another young Chinese, named Tsiang Kui-fan, was yesterday charged in the Mixed Court with manslaughter in having caused the death of a child by recklessly driving his car. He was fined \$500 and the Assessor, Mr. Byrne, suggested to the police that his licence be suspended at least one year.

A Chinese was given in the Mixed Court yesterday seven years' imprisonment for armed robbery.

A Holler, an Austrian charged with unlawful entry into China without a permit, was ordered yesterday at the Mixed Court to register as an enemy subject with the police. Before judgment, Mr. Allen, on behalf of a Russian man, made an application for the arrest of the accused in order to prevent him from running away. This was refused on the ground that there was no chance for him to escape and also that that case did not concern the Mixed Court.

Announcement that Mr. J. A. Schuurman has been attached to the Netherlands Consulate-General as Consul in place of Mr. M. J. Quist, who is transferred to Yokohama, is contained in the Municipal Gazette.

Applications for the post of Resident Assistant Master or Mistress of the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys will be received by the Municipal Council.

It is announced in the Municipal Gazette that the Municipal Normal School will reopen for the Spring term on March 4 at 5 p.m. at the Public School for Chinese, Elgin and Cunningham Roads. Classes will meet Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock and on Saturdays from 8.45 a.m. to 11 a.m. Registrations will be received March 2 from 9 to 10 a.m. and March 4 at 4.30 p.m.

Additional lighting for the western portion of Lungmen Road by suspending centrally the existing lamp at the junction of Yates Road and by suspending three additional 60 c.p. lamps, is announced in the Municipal Gazette.

Northern papers report that Mr. W. J. Daniel of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Tientsin, will leave soon to join the British Army. He is expected to be in Shanghai this week and will embark on the Pacific Mail Steamer Ecuador for the United States.

The postponed inquiry into the sinking of the China Merchants' steamer Poochi is expected to be resumed this morning at the Custom House.

## Gen. Horvath Confers With Allied Ministers

General Horvath, the director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, accompanied by Prince N. A. Kouatcheff, the Russian Minister to Peking, called on the British and Japanese Ministers in Peking Tuesday and conferred with them on the measures to be taken in dealing with the Russian situation and the disposal of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

## Fire In Shanghai Club's Chimney

A flare in one of the chimneys of the Shanghai Club created a flurry among the crowds along the Bund shortly after 6 o'clock last evening and sent the Deluge Company of the Brigade hustling to the scene. Beyond the sparks and the scorching of the paint outside the flue there was nothing to the fire.

## MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following Municipal Staff changes are reported in the Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ending February 23:

Police Force.—Miss R. King is appointed Stenographer and Typist at the Mixed Court on three months' probation from February 18.

1st Class Inspectors C. Dewing and W. R. Kinipple are promoted to be Chief Inspectors from January 1.

Two months' leave is granted to Japanese Interpreter Tsunesaki Maruyama from March 1.

Public Works Department.—Mr. T. P. Moorehead is appointed temporarily as Engineering Assistant from February 2.

Finance Department.—Mr. L. D. Lemaire is appointed Assistant Accountant from June 1.

Long leave is granted to Mr. W. J. Burke-Scott, Assistant, from March 18.

## HUNAN QUAKED, TOO

China Press Correspondence

Sianlang, Hunan, February 14.—An earthquake shock was distinctly felt in this city yesterday afternoon at half past one o'clock. Chairs were shaken, pictures on the wall swayed, dishes in the cupboard rattled, and for some moments there was a general feeling of uneasiness.

From reports that are coming in, it is evident that the shock was general in this part of Hunan.

## S. V. C. COMMISSIONS

Medical Staff.—Upon the recommendation of the Commandant a commission as Captain is authorized for issue to Dr. E. L. Marsh and Lieut. F. M. Nield is promoted to be Captain.

Customs Company.—Upon the recommendation of the Commandant a commission as 2nd Lieutenant is authorized for issue to Mr. S. V. Mills.

## Ludendorff Caused Break With America, Is Gerard's Opinion

Former Ambassador Says German Staff Controlled Kaiser's Actions

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, February 25.—A further instalment of the new book by Mr. James W. Gerard declares that the ultimate power in Germany rests with the German Staff, which more or less controls the actions of the Kaiser and even claims the right to the final decision in questions of foreign policy.

Hence Mr. Gerard concludes that it was General von Ludendorff who decided on a rupture with America.

A Holler, an Austrian charged with armed robbery.

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

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Court of Directors:

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Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Newall, Gresham, Esq.

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W. Post Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay King Serebhan

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canter Kuala Lumpur-Singapore

Chittagong Madras Sourabaya

Cochin Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)

Hankow New York (Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Above.

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Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

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Manager.

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Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 18,500,000

\$32,500,000

Head Office: Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

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Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

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Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manila Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsingtau

Iloilo Yokohama

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A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

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Reserve Fund ..... 26,960,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

Successors et Agences:

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Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

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Hankou Phnom-Penh

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In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.

Manager.

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Societe Anonyme

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London office: 2 Bishopsgate, London

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President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

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M. DEMETS,

Manager for China.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital: Chinese Government 10,000,000

Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500

Reserve Fund ..... \$12,500,000

\$1,892,564.85

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchow, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kialfung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanhang, Taiyuan, etc. etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts for 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

For 18 months at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

For 24 months at the rate of 7 per cent per annum.

For 30 months at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

For 36 months at the rate of 9 per cent per annum.

For 42 months at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

For 48 months at the rate of 11 per cent per annum.

For 54 months at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

For 60 months at the rate of 13 per cent per annum.

For 66 months at the rate of 14 per cent per annum.

For 72 months at the rate of 15 per cent per annum.

For 78 months at the rate of 16 per cent per annum.

For 84 months at the rate of 17 per cent per annum.

For 90 months at the rate of 18 per cent per annum.

For 96 months at the rate of 19 per cent per annum.

For 102 months at the rate of 20 per cent per annum.

For 108 months at the rate of 21 per cent per annum.

For 114 months at the rate of 22 per cent per annum.

For 120 months at the rate of 23 per cent per annum.

For 126 months at the rate of 24 per cent per annum.

For 132 months at the rate of 25 per cent per annum.

For 138 months at the rate of 26 per cent per annum.

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent <sup>12</sup>
Mar 3	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	A.M.	P.M.S.N.C.
12	—	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
17	—	Seattle etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
22	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Akito maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
25	—	San Francisco	Silvers maru	Jap.	Alexander
30	—	San Francisco	Colombia	A.M.	P.M.S.N.C.
31	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 28 noon	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuma maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar 1 8.00	Nagasaki	Penso	Eng. R.V.F.
2 8.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Takashima maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
5 8.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikuma maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
7 —	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
9 —	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
12 8.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
16 —	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

### FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

London etc.	Inaba maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 28 4.00 Ningpo	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.
28 noon Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br. B&S.
28 A.M. Amoy	Toonan	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.
28 P.M. Wenchow	Fuching	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.
Mar 1 4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B&S.
1 4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.
—	Kaimon	Br. B&S.
—	Suiyuan	Br. B&S.
—	Kashima maru	Jap. O.S.K.
—	Canada maru	Jap. O.S.K.
—	Kashima maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	Canada maru	Jap. O.S.K.

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 28 noon	Chinwangtao	Tamsui	Br. B&S.
Mar 1 10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B&S.
1 8.00	Vladivostok	Fense	Ros. R.V.F.
1 noon	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap. S.M.B.
—	1 A.M. Tientsin direct	Hainchi	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.
—	3 10.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B&S.
—	5 8.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Yanting	Br. B&S.
—	5 8.00 Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap. O.S.K.
—	5 — T'tsin Dainy via Tsingtao	Keling maru	Jap. O.S.K.

### FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 28 M.N. Hankow etc	Tales maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
28 M.N. do	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.
—	Kutwo	Br. J.M.&C.
—	Tatung	Br. B&S.
—	Tungkwo	Br. B&S.
—	Suiyuan maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	Wuchang	Br. B&S.
—	Fengyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	Tungting	Br. B&S.

S.A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

### Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 27	Hankow etc.	Hsin Peking	2808	Br. B&S.	GNCW	
27	do	Hsin Ningshao	3151	Chi. N.S.N.C.	NSCW	
27	Swatow	Fengtien	1075	Br. B&S.	CNW	
—	27 Vladivostok	Tamsui	919	Br. B&S.	WTW	
—	27 Hankow	Kutwo	2670	Rus. R.V.F.	9 p	
—	27 Chefoo	Tungchow	1924	Br. J.M.&C.	SHW	
—	27 Japan	Takeshima maru	1263	Br. B&S.	CNW	
—	27 Hongkong	Kaifong	3673	Br. B&S.	NYKW	
—	27 Hankow	Tales maru	1126	Jap. N.Y.K.	LPDW	

### Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 27	Hankow etc.	Nankin	1719	Br. B&S.	
27	do	Nanyang maru	1898	Jap. N.Y.K.	
27	do	Tehbsing	938	Jap. Geddies & Co.	
27	do	Shantung	1082	Br. B&S.	
27	do	Sungkiang	987	Br. B&S.	
27	do	Hsin Peking	2868	Br. B&S.	
27	do	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi. N.S.N.C.	

### Vessels Loading

#### For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664 Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, February 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel No 240. Freight Tel. No. 77.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 401.
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Friday, March 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N.C.

#### For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, February 28, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.
AMOY.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N.C.

WENCHOW.—The Str. Feiching, Captain A. B. Baines, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N.C.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Mar. 1, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kaitfong, Capt. E. J. Pottiger, will leave on Sunday, Mar. 3, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Telephone No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suyang, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Telephone No. 77.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOTHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszeppo wharf on March 7, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszeppo wharf on March 15, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Telephone No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 1, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 3, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TIENTSIN & Dairen via TSING-TAO.—The Str. Keeling Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsze



# Business and Official Notices

## HARBOUR NOTIFICATION

No. 1 of 1918

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintendent of Customs and the Treaty Power Consuls have declared the port of HONGKONG to be infected.

All vessels arriving therefrom are to abide, and be governed, by the Sanitary Regulations for the port of Shanghai.

H. G. Myhre,  
Harbour Master.

Approved:

R. H. R. Wade,  
Commissioner of Customs,  
Custom House,  
Shanghai, 27th February, 1918.  
16969

## The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 2 Jinkee Road, on Thursday, the 14th day of March, 1918, at 3.30 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 14th day of March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Shanghai, February 28, 1918.  
16970

## SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

### Spring Race Meeting, 1918

APPLICATIONS for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 31st August, 1918, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd March, 1918.

Application forms will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for Training on Friday, 1st March, 1918.

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.  
16961

## NOTICE

### DYNAMO WANTED

Used or New 15 to 30 K.W., 220 volts, Direct Current Belt-Driven Dynamo, alone or with Switchboard, with or without Oil Engine. APRIL DELIVERY. Reply, giving COMPLETE details to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.  
16899 F.28.

### The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)  
FOR VENERAL DISEASES ONLY  
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consultation free and Confidential.

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

**RING UP 3809**

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

**PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR**

**CENTRAL GARAGE CO.**

2a Jinkee Road

16954

## NOTICE

### SHANGHAI TOILET CLUB

(Palace Hotel Building)

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

From March 1st, 1918

### PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Daily ..... \$5.00

Every other day ..... \$4.00

Twice a week ..... \$3.00

### Including Hair Cut and Shampooing once a month only.

16949

## PALACE HOTEL

### GRAND CONCERT

on March 1st, at 9.15 p.m.

given by

The Famous Mezzo Soprano MADAMOISELLE SYLA LANZA,

from the Italian-American Co.

Kindly assisted by

MME. DE REVERS (Soprano)

MR. OCTAVE HODEIGE (Pianist)

and

The Astor House Orchestra.

Tickets for sale at Palace Hotel

and Astor House.

Admission ..... \$3.00.

16958

## NOTICE

The management of The Astor House Hotel announce that after the performance of the Frawley Company at the Lyceum Theater on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, February 26th and 28th, they will give a Supper Dance commencing at 11.00 p.m. Supper will be served in the New Ball Room.

For reservations, apply to Jacques Klass, Superintendent of Service, Astor House Hotel. Admittance \$1.50 including Supper.

Music, Astor House Orchestra.

## NOTICE

### DYNAMO WANTED

Used or New 15 to 30 K.W.,

220 volts, Direct Current Belt-

Driven Dynamo, alone or with

Switchboard, with or without Oil

Engine. APRIL DELIVERY.

Reply, giving COMPLETE de-

tails to Box 317, THE CHINA

PRESS.  
16899 F.28.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 10th to the 26th March, both days in-

clusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE MCBAIN,

General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.  
16943

## BILL SMITH

### SAYS

"Enthusiasm is on explanation of what happens when the Brain and Heart meet and explode at white heat."

"Elephant Head" Wines and spirits are guaranteed.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Agents



DR. JOHN  
PHRENOLOGIST  
18 Nanking Road  
Tel. Cast. 2279  
Cons. hours 5-7½

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness?

If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR.

I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U. S. A.

PROF. J. K. SETO,  
25 North Szechuan Road.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BUY THEM ALWAYS!

Motor Delivery Service

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1132-33 Broadway

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## JUST ARRIVED

Smoked Black Cod, per lb. 75 cts.

Large Kippers 40 cents each.

Fresh Herrings Medium Size 30 cts.

Large Size 40 cts.

Jams, all kinds, \$1.00 per 4 tins.

American Potatoes and Mackarel.

16848

Naamooze Venootschap  
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En  
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

DR. T. YAMADA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial  
University at Tokio and  
Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine.

Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial  
University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases,

Confinements,

Surgery,

Skin Diseases,

Veneral Diseases.

Naamooze Venootschap  
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En  
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuemengyuan Road, on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Com-

pany will be closed from the 10th

to the 26th March, both days in-

clusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE MCBAIN,

General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.  
16943

16885

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjung Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE MCBAIN,

General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.  
16944

## ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

## Metals and Hardware

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

## We carry a full line of

### CLUFF'S

### "Blue Ribbon" Fruits

### GRIFFITHS' STORES

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## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

24-18 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathroom and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 482

WANTED by lady typist, work after office hours. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.

16953 F.28.

YOUNG MAN (British), 22 years, single, with 4 years commercial experience, desires a post in import and export firm. Good salary necessary, good prospect essential. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

16942 F.28.

COMPETENT Chinese stenotypist wants extra work after office hours. Salary reasonable. Please apply to Box 340, THE CHINA PRESS.

16947 F.28.

WANTED by young American, position as office assistant. Speaks several dialects of Chinese fluently. A. I. references. Apply to Box 336, THE CHINA PRESS.

16937 F.28.

WANTED, by an experienced young Chinese (at present employed), position as bookkeeper and typist. Apply to Box 334, THE CHINA PRESS.

16935 F.28.

ADVERTISER, Korean, seeks position as cook in boarding house or family. Apply to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

16940 M.R.

POSITION WANTED by well-educated Chinese as interpreter, translator or general office clerk. Outport no objection. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.

16919 M.I.

WANTED by an experienced young American (at present employed), position as clerical assistant or shipping